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THE NEW CANADIAN

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Vol. VIII, No. 36 | WINNIPEG, MANITOBA | Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1945

Relocation of Evacuees Nears Completion

The World Awaits Japan's Surrender

On July 26, the Potsdam Declaration laid down the following surrender terms for Japan:

1. Unconditional surrender of all Japanese armed forces, accompanied by adequate assurance of good faith.
2. Occupation by Allied forces of such portions of Japanese territory as the Allies regard as necessary for the fulfillment of their objectives.
3. Elimination "for all time of the authority and influence of those who have decided and misled the people of Japan."
4. Punishment of all war criminals.
5. Elimination of Japan's war making capacity and elimination of all bars to establishment of a free, democratic regime in Japan.
6. Application of the terms of the Cairo Declaration, limiting Japanese sovereignty to the four islands of Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu and Shikoku.
7. Stripping Japan of all her possessions in the Pacific and Asia won by aggression.

On August 10, Japan offered to surrender provided she could retain the emperor's sovereignty. The allied nations replied that the emperor must be made subject to the orders of the Allied Supreme Command. At press time, the world still awaited Japan's reply.

Officer Enlisting Winnipeg Niseis

WINNIPEG, Man.—Lieut. C. Thomas, who is engaged in the work of recruiting, 150 more Japanese Canadians, arrived in Winnipeg last week. He is interviewing those who have expressed their desire to enlist in the Canadian army.

The New Canadian wishes to correct an error in the address of Lieut. Thomas printed last week. He may be contacted through writing to: Lieut. C. Thomas, Room 429, National Defense Bldg., Ottawa.

Few "Relocatable" Families Left In Interior Housing Centres; 100 Persons Move East in July

VANCOUVER, B.C.—Practically all relocatable persons and families who signified intention of remaining in Canada after the war have left the interior housing centres at Tashme, New Denver, Lemon Creek and Greenwood, and moved east of the Rockies, it was revealed by the Japanese Division of the Dept. of Labor.

There are still a few relocatable families remaining in Kaslo, but it is expected that they will be relocated without much difficulty in the next two or three months.

There are approximately 15,000 persons of Japanese ancestry remaining in B.C. Of these, 8,676 persons have requested to be returned to Japan after the war. The remainder consists of "unrelocatable" families and Japanese nationals who have been segregated in New Denver, as well as self-supporting families in various parts of B.C., most of whom held jobs prior to the repatriation survey. The "unrelocatable" cases include indigent families and families with sick members.

RELOCATION IN JULY

According to the figures released by the Japanese Division of the Dept. of Labor, 100 persons left British Columbia in July, as compared to 106 in June and 226 in May.

The movement was concentrated to three Eastern cities: 32 persons to Montreal; 21 persons to the neighborhood of Toronto; and 16 persons to Hamilton. The three cities accounted for 70 per cent of the total July figures.

Other movements were chiefly directed to southern Ontario with a few going to Alberta.

The largest number of relocees, 44 persons, left from Tashme. Other relocees were from Slocan, 23 persons; New Denver, 15 persons; Lemon Creek, 11 persons; Kaslo, three persons, and Greenwood, one. There were no movements from self supporting centres in B.C. Full details appear under "Eastward Trek" on page 4.

New Canadian Editor Trains at Simcoe

SIMCOE, Ont.—Private Tom Shoyama, former editor of the New Canadian, is reported completing his basic training at the training camp here, which is situated about 25 miles south of Brantford. He was stationed at Brantford prior to being moved to this camp.

Pte. Shoyama left the editorship of the paper at the end of May this year to enlist in the Canadian army. Succeeding him as editor is Kasey Oyama, a U.B.C. Commerce graduate of 1940, who has been taking an active interest in the work of this publication.

Repat. Test Case Reopens

VANCOUVER, B.C.—The court case contesting the validity of the repatriation orders will open again tomorrow following a two week adjournment ordered by Mr. Justice Manson in the B.C. Supreme Court on August 1.

The adjournment was made when applications were presented by the counsel on behalf of T. B. Pickersgill to set aside writs issued against the B.C. Security Commission by plaintiffs Toyosaki Shigemitsu and Norimichi Taniwa.

The plaintiffs seek declaratory judgments that documents purporting to relinquish their Canadian nationality are null and void and that their signatures were obtained by false representations.

Leave had been granted by his lordship to F. A. Sheppard, appearing for Mr. Pickersgill, to move to set the writs aside on the ground that the B.C. Security Commission is non-existent, the Vancouver Daily Province reported on August 1.

The Commission was repealed in 1943.

Denis Murphy, counsel for plaintiffs, objected to Mr. Sheppard's taking any part in the hearing on the ground that Mr. Pickersgill was not a party to the case and had no status in the actions.

Whether Mr. Pickersgill was a party or not, the court on its own motion could set the writs aside when apprised that the defendant is non-existent, according to Mr. Sheppard.

The court has inherent power to prevent an abuse of its process, he said.

His lordship considered appointing the attorney-general or solicitor-general to intervene in the case, but he did not think this was necessary.

The purpose, he explained, is to enable the facts to be brought to the attention of the court, which would not dismiss an action unless satisfied the action is a nullity.

Mr. Murphy gave notice that he wished to move against the order authorizing Mr. Pickersgill's application.

His lordship said he would adjourn the hearing for two weeks to give Mr. Murphy an opportunity to consider his position and he directed that should the plaintiffs move in the meantime for judgment the matter would be referred to himself.

Mr. Murphy objected to this latter direction, which, in effect, stayed the actions until August 15.

Suga's Big Bat Booms As Eagles Drive For Pennant; Uno Sparkles

By C.A.

MONTREAL, P.Q.—The booming bat of Kaz Suga blasted in three runs while he himself scored the winning run for the Eagles to cinch third spot and a playoff berth for his team in the Atwater League, in a game played here on July 29.

Suga, who plays left field for the Eagles, had a perfect day at bat, hitting 2 for 2, both of which were triples. He is the third batter in the line-up.

The Eagles cinched third place when they defeated Postmen, 10 to 8 in a second game of a double-header at the Notre Dame Stadium. The game was only a six-inning affair, due to the time limit.

At his first time to bat, Suga was walked. In the second inning, after his team-mates had scored two runs in the first, he scorched a line drive between centre and right field for a triple with the bases loaded, to push across three runs. He was walked at his third time to bat.

And rounding out a perfect day he hit a long drive over right field for another triple and scored the winning run on a fly ball.

(Continued on page 4)

Toronto Co-op Committee Urges Fair Treatment

OTTAWA, Ont.—A co-operative committee on Japanese Canadians from Toronto recently conferred with Norman Robertson, under secretary of state for external affairs, and urged that liberal and fair treatment be given to the Japanese in the Dominion.

Women's Institute Protests Segregation

NEW DENVER, B.C.—Protests are being registered by various organizations and individuals in this town to the repeated uprooting of the evacuees in B.C.

Protesting telegrams have been sent to the Prime Minister of Canada by the Women's Institute (most representative group of local women), women's organizations of the Anglican and United churches, and from several individuals, including Miss Helen Lawson, Miss Ella Lediard and John Rowe.

Rev. G. G. Nakayama Will Move to Alberta

SLOCAN CITY, B.C.—Rev. G. G. Nakayama, pastor of the Anglican Japanese Mission in Slocan for the past three years, has been released from the Provincial Board of Missions to Orientals in B.C., to work among the 3,000 Japanese-Canadians in Alberta.

The Church's work in Slocan, such as High School and Kindergartens, will be carried on under the leadership of the missionaries who will remain here.

Democracy Committee Calls For Information on Nisei Soldiers

TORONTO, Ont.—A letter requesting the government to rescind the censorship ruling which orders that no information be released on enlistment and activities of Canadians of Japanese ancestry in the Canadian Army has been forwarded to the Prime Minister by the Toronto Committee for Democracy.

The letter stated that the ruling is acting in a manner to defeat the requirements of the Army and the declared intentions of your government."

The absence of public information concerning the enlistment of the hundred and more persons now in the services is hindering the recruiting of more men, the letter continued.

"The personnel who have already enlisted and who have just completed their basic training at Brantford, are now asking why some information about them is not released. All through their training their morale has been exceptionally good, and they have been [illegible] men with high regard by their fellow-soldiers, their N.C.O.'s and their officers. We are informed that their platoon has [illegible] [illegible] than any other in the history of the camp.

"We are finding that continued [illegible] propaganda is hindering the enlistment of persons willing to enlist, and it is our belief that favorable information to these persons and the public in general will be a definite aid to the Army meeting its required quota of Japanese-Canadian personnel."

Montreal Relocees Find Jobs In Varied Trades and Industries

MONTREAL, P.Q.—Evacuees who have relocated to this greatest of Canadian metropolises are gradually being absorbed into a wide field of employment. They are employed as photographers, mechanics, carpenters, architects, welders, shoemakers, printers, laboratory technicians, etc. They are learning special skills which will place them in a favored position if economic disruption should come in post-war years.

Six persons are listed as private business owners. T. Shimotakahara, well-known business man, is operating two large women's ready-to-wear stores—"Katherine's" on St. Catherine Street, and "Mode de Jour" in the St. Hubert district. The latest to enter into the field of private business is Vernon Shimotakahara (son of Dr. Shimotakahara of Kaslo, B.C.), who is operating a dress manufacturing firm.

The greatest number of [illegible] are still employed [illegible] [illegible] 35 men and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 23 [illegible] and 21 [illegible] employed in [illegible]

The majority of the [illegible] employed [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

No new prejudice is being experienced by the relocees. The mere 600 of them are swallowed up in the million and a half population in Montreal which include many different nationalities—French, English, Negroes, Chinese, Jews, East Indians, Mexicans, Filipinos, etc.

Below is the detailed list just released by the Japanese Division of the Dept. of Labor, showing the number of Japanese employed in Montreal:

Type of Work	Men	Women
Clerical	12	15
Domestic, Cooks, Helpers, Bakers	26	16
Stenographers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics	26	[illegible]
Nurses' Aides	[illegible]	9
Tradesmen	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Painters	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carpenters and Helpers	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

(Continued on page 4)

A Notice to All Hamilton Readers

Mr. Gus Oki, Hamilton agent of the New Canadian, who formerly resided at 517 Cannon St. E., wishes to notify all subscribers that he has moved to 61 Barrie St., Hamilton, Ont.

THE NEW CANADIAN

506 Talbot Avenue Phone 501 306 Winnipeg, Man.

An independent weekly organ published as a medium of expression among the people of Japanese origin in Canada

Tom Shoyama .... Publisher
Kasey Oyama .... Editor
Takaichi Umezuki .... Japanese Section Editor

Rates: 40c per Month $2.00 for Six Months in Advance

Basis for Future Peace

The end of the Pacific war and the World War II is coming with dramatic suddenness. Japan has been beaten decisively. Her cities lie devastated; millions of her people are left homeless. Japan's plans for conquest and the formation of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere lie in ruins, as futile as the remnants of her army which are scattered across the south Pacific islands. The defeat means the end of military domination in Japan. It means a rude awakening for the people of Japan who have followed their leaders with a blind faith into destruction.

* * * * *

The defeat of Japan means more than the final defeat of the axis nations. It means a grim realization by the people of the whole world that they cannot afford a World War III. In the last stages of this war a new and terrible force of destruction has been unleashed, which in a future war threatens literally to wipe out the human race. It is proposed to use the atomic bomb as an instrument for maintaining peace. History gives ample evidence, however, that peace cannot be maintained indefinitely by the use of force.

The only basis for an enduring peace is the sincere desire of all peoples to co-operate in the interests of peace. And the victorious nations are entrusted with the responsibility of leading the way. Nationalism has been made obsolete, regionalism is not enough. There must be a genuine international organization based on mutual tolerance, and on the spirit of the San Francisco's World Charter—to respect the fundamental rights and freedoms of all regardless of race, language or religion.

It sounds idealistic, and it is idealistic—but there is no other way of hope.

Looking to the Post War

As it undoubtedly will bring to people in all parts of the world, the end of the war will bring repercussions to Canadians of Japanese ancestry who have been dispersed across Canada.

The government's treatment of the Japanese Canadians during the war has been unfortunate. In many ways it has been unjust. But it is an encouraging sign that the outlook of the great majority of them have not been warped through contact with the imperfect workings of democracy.

It is impossible for the Japanese Canadians who have been born in this country and studied in Canadian schools not to have acquired a belief in the essential rightness of the democratic way of life. That belief, it is true, has been tried by the experiences of recent years, but the fact that many Japanese Canadians have answered the call for enlistment after long years of being refused by the government speaks for itself.

The post-war years will in all probability bring added trials to the Japanese Canadians who are now fettered by legal and economic restrictions. But to those who have come through past experiences with unclouded visions, the future will hold little fear.

A FAREWELL TRIBUTE

(FROM THE EDITORIAL OF THE KOOTENAIAN)

After almost three years in Kaslo, the "New Canadian," Canada's only Japanese newspaper, is moving to Winnipeg this week.

We are proud to have been of service to the New Canadian because of the fine quality of its editorial matter. There has not been a more quoted paper in Canada in the last two years. It requires tact and brains and good sense, to edit a Japanese language paper in Canada, while we are at war with the Japanese nation. After having been closer than most to the New Canadian editorial staff for three war years, we unhesitatingly state that these men have all three of these gifts, and we might add an intense love of their adopted land. We consider the loyalty of our Japanese in these troublous days, a good deal more sincere than many loose-mouthed fanatics in the Coast districts, who are taking a cowardly advantage of war prejudice and their white skins for utterly selfish purposes. Until we whites cultivate at least a tolerance of other races, there is little use of tinkering with world peace plans, for all that faces us is war and extermination and ruin.

ED. NOTE: The New Canadian staff thanks Mr. C. R. Fahrni, editor of the Kootenaian.

SUBSCRIBE NOW TO THE NEW CANADIAN

broken sunlight

By S.W. and K.O.

Impressions I

"To look at him you wouldn't think he's the type to volunteer.

"Yet there he was sitting before me and calmly telling me that he was now a private in the Canadian army. He was still in his civilian clothes, being given two weeks leave to wind up his personal affairs before going into training.

"He didn't think there was very much danger . . . well, of his not coming back. But he wanted me to look after certain things. Always good to be prepared . . . There were some books to be returned, and one or two financial matters to be looked after. I said he needn't worry.

"Then we talked a little about army life. He said he didn't expect to like it much. Regimentation of every phase of a man's activities was against his basic beliefs, he said. But he was putting away those ideas for the duration and was devoting his energies to becoming a good soldier. . .

* * *

"I don't know how that copy of Life magazine happened to be there. Anyway he was thumbing through it idly, and suddenly stopped. He was staring at a picture. You might have seen it too.

"It's a full page, color picture of a badly wounded soldier taking his last steps.

"A shell had just burst before him. He is in a crouching position, and the left half of his face is gone . . . just a shapeless mass of raw bleeding flesh. The other half of the face wears a startled, unbelieving expression . . . his eyes stare forward, seemingly unconscious of the fact that he's been mortally wounded. His left arm has been blown off too, and blood is dripping from the mangled stump.

"Gee!" said my friend.

"He stared at the picture for a little longer, and said 'gee' again. Then he turned the pages."

* * *

Impressions II

"I don't know why they can't feel it more deeply. I guess they want to. They want to say these men died for liberty and democracy, for the Canadian way of life, or the American way of life, or the British way of life, or the Russian way of life, or whatever the case may be.

"They want to build memorials . . . great big ones . . . more useful than the ones for the last war . . . and burn the lesson of the tragedy of war deep into their hearts.

"Of course they'll still keep the memorials to those who died in the last war . . . and in the wars before that . . .

"But then again, what if the people did feel more deeply . . . Supposing they felt the death of each soldier as keenly as they would feel the death of their fathers, or sons, or husbands . . . ?"

* * *

Impressions III

". . . You know, I'm quite hardened to atrocity pictures. But this one was different. At least it struck me as being different. It wasn't an atrocity picture exactly, but it was horrible just the same.

"It was in a newsreel showing how the American soldiers had to burn out the stubborn enemy from the pill boxes and defence positions in caves. It's terrific stuff, that flame thrower. The soldier creeps up as close as he can get to the defense positions and aims his gun. Then the flame shoots out from the nozzle in long spurts with a hideous roar.

"They showed one enemy soldier coming out from the cave. The guy was on fire. Big blobs of fire clung to his back and arms like glue, and kept flaring up. He staggered forward blindly, his arms held out like he was charging with a gun . . . only he didn't have a gun. He dropped to his knees, came up again . . . his body twisting . . . and staggered forward a few more steps . . ."

Officer Praises Nisei Heroism

By KIMMIS HENDRICK

In San Francisco, a grimly earnest young army officer with American antecedents has drawn a word picture of Japanese Americans in the fighting forces of the United States which virtually makes every letter in the word "American," so used, flame forth in red, white and blue.

Capt. George H. Grandstaff himself had earned the Purple Heart, the Silver Star, and other decorations. He had fought with what has been called "probably the most decorated outfit in the history of the United States Army," the famed 100th battalion, and he was here to plead for "fair play and fair treatment" for such men as made it great—his Nisei comrades, fellows whose ancestors were Japanese but whose aims were as American as Capitol Hill, the Statue of Liberty, and the San Francisco Opera House.

To these men, he said, "Remember Pearl Harbor" meant "Remember America" from the first. Their objectives, their loyalty to the United States, their willing sacrifices, had nothing in common with the West Coast's "Remember Pearl Harbor League." An inspection of the latter's activities, commented Captain Grandstaff drily, leaves the impression that it is "limited to keeping Americans from returning to their homes on the coast."

PREJUDICE PIERCED

Because groups like the League, and individuals, have spoken bitterly and accusingly regarding the coming back of Americans of Japanese ancestory to the Pacific Coast, a statement practically concurrent with Captain Grandstaff's talk before the Commonwealth Club of California in San Francisco has been made by the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command, Maj.-Gen. H. C. Pratt. The determination as to which of these shall return is ultimately his. He said:

"In making this determination, I am governed solely by military considerations and by none other, for there exists no legal authority for anyone to restrict the movements of an individual within the United States because of economic, social, or other similar reasons."

General Pratt, dealing with a problem of military security, cannot be moved, obviously, by prejudices. That such prejudices, tender in wartime, exist, Captain Grandstaff was vividly aware. So were the Japanese Americans who fought with him in Italy. But they kept on fighting, and his report of them seemed calculated to pierce through prejudice like a rocket.

"If soldiers ever worked to prove themselves to a Division and to a doubting world," he said, "it was the 100th Battalion during our initial drive into Italy. After three weeks of fighting, morale soared upward—these boys knew they had not trained in vain."

NO "STRAGGLERS"

They saw the worst of warfare, and without heroics they made the best of heroes, he said.

"The 100th Battalion, during its entire combat history, never had nor had need of a "straggler line," Captain Grandstaff said, "and AWOL was a military term used to describe a hospital patient who returned to the outfit before being declared physically fit for duty."

Many of these young Japanese-Americans had left home with a single instruction ringing in their ears, "Son, if you ever do anything to disgrace the uniform you wear, don't come home." But the only ones who could not come home, the Captain said, were those who were killed in action.

His talk was propaganda, but not in the opprobrious sense of the word, and it wasn't studied. It was felt. It was the young voice of young experience, but nonetheless persuasive. He said:

"The basic trouble on the Pacific Coast seems to lie with the people who fear agricultural competition, not treachery! Since when has any real American feared competition?"

HOODLUM TERRORISM

"Then," he continued, "there is the 'hoodlum' element who do their best to work under cover of darkness, who fire shots and hurl rocks through windows, burn homes, and attempt to intimidate; the self-same type of terrorism the 442nd Infantry Regiment has been fighting to erase in Europe today."

The Japanese-Americans he fought with, he said, knew more about loyalty than could be found in books.

There was the night when he and 40 of them were to meet at a picked spot at a given hour. A mortar barrage delayed him. He was an hour late. Instead of 40 men he found just one.

"Upon questioning him, I found that the balance were up in the barrage hunting for me because they knew I was alone."

When Cassino fell—it was "an everlasting nightmare," Captain Grandstaff remembered—he heard his men cry when he asked for volunteers, selected those to go, and refused permission to the balance. Yes, he said, those were Japanese Americans who cried not because they had drawn hazardous duty but because they had not. (Christian Science Monitor)

Baseball Meet At St. Pierre Aug. 26

ST. PIERRE, Man. — Five teams will meet here in an inter-district baseball tournament on August 26.

Teams will include the St. Pierre Nippons, St. Pierre Jolys, Steinbach, Niverville and Otterburne West. A day of close baseball competition is in the offing, and all are urged to attend.

A softball game will also be played.

Mr. and Mrs. James Move to Vancouver

Mr. and Mrs. Fred James passed through Winnipeg on August 8th on their way to Vancouver from their former home in Halifax.

Mrs. James, formerly Margaret McDuffee, is well known among the Niseis for her interest in the church and musical fields. Mr. James has been granted an industrial leave from the Canadian army. They will reside at 3145 West Second Avenue.

Paging Miss

May Miyagawa, formerly of Mission, B.C. She is sought by her friend, Miss Mavis Makover, Box 196, Mission, B.C., who wishes to correspond with her.

Hello There! by t.m.k.

You Can't Go Home Again

One of the truths we find so difficult to face when it first confronts us is this: you can't go home again.

Sometimes you know the exact hour you left home (as when we left Vancouver in the new role of being evacuated persons), you know exactly what caused you to leave home . . . or you think you do, anyway. Sometimes you don't know just when or why you did leave, but realize it only when you can't go back anymore.

The very moment you realize you want to go home, you want to go back to a certain time, a place 'way back when' . . . That moment you begin holding back from the forces that go on with the act of living. You're frantic to get back to what seems so very desirable in retrospect. But look, the harder you try to go back the tighter becomes the rope that pulls you forward. Then all of a sudden that rope, stretched to its fullest by your feverish clawing back, is going to yank you good and hard to where you're supposed to be on the road to life.

Awakening Comes . . .

When you look around you, you're so tired with the effort of trying to go back, so dazed with disappointment and grief, that you don't even recognize landmarks that were there all the time in your subconsciousness. You think you're lost. Sooner or later the unreal haze around you wears off, and you find yourself plodding along with the living in the serious business of going toward the future.

That's an awakening that comes to us at one time or another.

No, you can't go home again.

There are only memories left, and you can't live on those alone.

There is so much to be done yet that only you or I can do. No one can do it for you or me. And, doing it will take all the rest of our lives, so the unnecessary burdens of the past should be jettisoned, to leave us unhampered for new tasks.

When you read Carey MacWilliams' book, "Prejudice," and Lieut.-Cmdr. Leighton's book "The Governing of Men," you begin to see the pattern of the whole evacuation in perspective. The men who wrote these books are not Japanese, and therefore they have the impersonality of spectators who see both sides. In "Prejudice" you feel that the writer is a passionate champion of the minority peoples, while the other writer appears a cool, critical analyst.

I read these books with absorbed interest, admitting with some surprise that the actions and reactions of the Americans differed not at all from the Canadians, whether they be of Japanese or European parentage. You know, we're so apt to think that certain troubles and tragedies are peculiar only to ourselves, and are nonplussed when we find that suffering is universal. That's why, when I read on of what the San Francisco Japanese did, or said, or wouldn't do, I was reminded of what we did and said and vowed we wouldn't do in Vancouver.

Thinking of the repatriation tangle in B.C. and other centres, you aren't a bit surprised to find in the States that of the total number of Japanese Americans who were sent to the Tule Lake Segregation Centre, only a small percentage were actual pro-Japan patriots. The others who went along were usually wives and under-age children or young people who renounced their country for the sake of the family. It's no different at all from the tragedy in Canada. Those who gave up America had many and diverse reasons, some wholly unrelated to the choice of loyalty—it's the same in Canada. Some of the reasons were sadly petty too. Then there were the isolated instances where a teen-ager (one was only 14, another 17, etc.) determined to stay in America although the rest of his family went to Tule Lake. It is the tragedy of segregation.

The Outstanding Differences

Probably the two outstanding differences between the U.S. and Canadian policy toward the evacuees are these: the American West Coast is no longer restricted area; the American Nisei's rights are upheld and implemented by the federal authorities.

A lesser, but nonetheless vital difference is that American resettlers who are in need are given a general financial help toward starting life anew in new places, with the W.R.A. standing behind them like a worried mother hen ready for the rescue with a few anxious clucks. Another difference, stemming off from the protection of Nisei rights as American citizens, is that the F.B.I. is neither a check, nor the Post Office a censorship on the private lives of the Americans. (I exclude altogether in this particular article those segregees in Tule Lake from the term American.) These differences, in spite of or because of the similarity of the rest of the evacuation pattern, spell the deepest dissatisfaction on the Canadian side of the border.

* * *

Even if we go back to B.C. terrain, we'll never find Mark Toyama's Powell Street again. The era we knew of communal solidarity is gone. Our loves and hates are gone or changed beyond recognition. Even streets will look different. Certainly our life will be different, because the evacuation did happen—it can't be erased from our experience. Whether we willed the change or tried to hold back makes no difference, the change is there from the past through the present toward the future.

We can never go home again . . . so . . .

Let's go on!

Drifting Off....

By C.K.

It was Sunday night but there were many strollers on the streets. Portage Avenue and Main Street, the main down-town area, was crowded with people. It did not seem like a Sunday because there were so many people milling around.

At precisely twenty minutes to nine, the sirens began to sound off.

Some people were bewildered. Many looked at their watches as if to check the time. And suddenly, as if they caught the significance of the sounding of the sirens, a few cars began to honk their horns. Soon after, more cars joined in. A few people on the streets were beaming broadly and shaking hands with each other. Others still looked puzzled.

The wailing of the sirens continued for ten minutes.

High up above the streets in a room on the third-floor, we heard the radio announcer declare that the news of the surrender was not authentic.

We sat with our ears glued to the radio for the rest of the night but there was no official word forthcoming that the war in the Pacific was over.

Meanwhile outside, the crowd jubilantly continued their celebration. Young students paraded up and down Portage Avenue. Cars followed one after another, bumpers practically touching.

We passed through the crowd on a street car on our way home. At the time, it was past ten o'clock, and the announcement had already been made that the news was false. But the people were still rejoicing.

At the corner of Portage and Main, a policeman was pushed aside as a crowd of youths paraded up the middle of the road. Our streetcar was temporarily stopped until the road was cleared.

Paper littered the sidewalks under several buildings. People streamed up and down the street arm in arm and some were singing.

But for all the crowd, the noise and movement, the joy of the people seemed suppressed. There was no hysteria.

Niseis Demonstrate Enemy Tactics

(From The Colorado Times)

American soldiers bound for the Pacific battlegrounds are getting a preview of how the Japanese soldier looks, fights and thinks.

They are being trained by the Military Intelligence Training units which include Niseis in their personnel. To date, the army has seven such teams at ground forces installations. One unit is in operation at Fort George G. Meade, in Maryland. Three more are scheduled to go into operation by August 1.

Both the soldier new to battle and the veteran of European war who is being redeployed through the United States will be taught by these teams.

LEARN JAPANESE TECHNIQUES

The Nisei coaching troops use weapons captured from the enemy; they speak Japanese in the maneuvers; move in the short, half-trot of the Japanese soldiers, and wear Japanese uniforms.

The Niseis are volunteers for the training team jobs. The army felt that it could not order these American citizens to play the distasteful role of so hated an enemy.

Daily, a Nisei stands before outdoor classes while an officer points at him and expounds: "There is a Japanese rifleman, your enemy. He is tricky, he is murderous. Watch him. Learn his methods carefully."

The GI sees some of the favorite techniques of the small Japanese unit. A light machine gun squad shows how the enemy prefers to take an American position—a machine gunner crawling out toward the position to draw fire and attention while another man moves in closer to blind the defenders of the position with a flanking sweep by the majority of smoke grenade screen. Then a the 13-man squad to take the position with a sudden charge.

American troops are taught the words they will use in battle against Japan: "Kosan Shiro (surrender); Te wo age (put up your hands); Ifimo wa sen (we won't harm you); Ugoku to utsu zo (don't move or I'll shoot).

STUDY JAPANESE WEAPONS

The GI is made familiar with enemy weapons. He learns how they operate. In the event that he captures and is required to use an enemy gun. By comparative demonstrations with similar American weapons, he is taught how to identify the sharp crack of the .256 calibre rifle commonly used by enemy infantry, told to listen for the telltale rattle of the dust cover on the enemy rifle when the bolt is pulled back preparatory to fire.

He learns that the common Japanese light machine gun chatters with a higher, apparently quicker tone than an American gun; that the heavy machine gun has a slower cyclic rate of fire, about the cadence of a woodpecker working on a hollow tree. He learns the maximum and effective ranges of his enemy's weapons.

Most of the special military intelligence training units are made up of about two white officers, at least one of them with Pacific experience, several white enlisted men, and a dozen or so Nisei soldiers.

Montreal Relocees

(Continued from page 1)

Painters	1	—
Doctors	3	—
Architect—Designers	4	—
Riveter	1	—
Welders	2	—
Shippers	7	—
Photographers	3	—
Handymen	4	—
General Help	56	9
General Industries	2	—
Shoemakers	4	
Lab. Technicians	2	
Foundry	1	—
Sheet Metal Works	5	—
Radio	1	—
Nurseries	2	—
Apprentice Printers	4	2
Musicians		1
Private Business Owners	6	—
Placements Outside Montreal	13	1
Total	291	96

WARNING!

to all persons planning to move to

VICTORIA — HAMILTON
VANCOUVER — TORONTO
NEW WESTMINSTER — OTTAWA
WINNIPEG — HULL

No person may move to and rent or occupy family quarters in any of these congested areas without a permit from the Administrator of Emergency Shelter.

Before making arrangements to vacate your present home, be sure that you have other accommodation and a permit to occupy it. Applications for permits should be addressed to the Administrator of Emergency Shelter in the area to which you plan to move.

Every person who rents or occupies family quarters in any of these districts contrary to the order, commits an offence and, in addition to other penalties, will be required to vacate the shelter and the district at his own expense.

Issued under the authority of the Emergency Shelter Regulations, Order-in-Council P.C. 9439, December 19, 1944.

Colored Leader Urges Equal Rights for Japanese Canadians

VANCOUVER, B.C.—A. Phillips Randolph, LL.D., of New York, International President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters (A. F. of L.), said here on Aug. 3rd that Japanese Canadians ought to be given the same rights as other racial groups, reported the Vancouver Province.

"There should be no more discrimination against them than against German or Italian Canadians."

A meeting was scheduled on Aug. 4th, at which Dr. Randolph was to help establish a Vancouver branch of the Canadian League for Advancement of Colored Peoples.

INCREASED COMPETITION

The colored leader sees greatly increased competition for jobs after the war with possibility of widespread unemployment.

"The weakest racial groups will be the hardest hit," he said, "and Canadian negroes are the weakest racial group in this country.

"They have open to them at present only one occupation in this country—that of porter. We want other opportunities."

He recommends setting up in Canada an Act similar to the Fair Employment Practices Act of the United States, which guarantees employment opportunities without regard to race or creed.

Iron Springs Moves Into First Place Tie

TEAMS	GP	W	L	Pct.
P. B. Bussels	9	6	3	.666
I. S. Y.P.A.	9	6	3	.666
Turin Y.P.A.	9	5	4	.555
P. B. Chinooks	9	1	8	.111

IRON SPRINGS, Alta.—The Iron Springs Y.P.A. turned back the league-leading Picture Butte Bussels on their home ground on July 29 in a close 8-7 game, to move into a first place tie in the Northern Division of the Alberta Sugar Beet League.

K. Moriyama chucked four-hit ball for the Y.P.A.'s while Tsing Iwamoto, for Bussels, was battered for 15 hits, but he struck out 7 batters.

The Bussels took an early lead, blanking the Y.P.A.'s until the fourth inning with a three-run lead, but the Iron Springs squad suddenly came to life and tied the game up and went one up in the seventh. The campaigning Y.P.A. men went on to score four more in the eighth frame to clinch the game. The Bussels came back with two tallies in the eighth and another two in the ninth, but their rally fell short.

At Turin, the Turin Y.P.A.'s took the luckless Picture Butte Chinooks in a free-hitting contest, 19-13. The Turinites blasted the offerings of S. Ohno for 21 safeties, while the Y.P.A. chucker, S. Niwatsukino, was touched for eight hits.

Manitoba Niseis Shine In St. Pierre Nine

ST. JEAN, Man.—Two Nisei ball players sparkled in the St. Pierre Jolys lineup in a sudden death baseball tournament, which saw fourteen teams from points in Canada and the United States clash for horsehide and hickory supremacy on July 29 here.

The players were Dick Mitsunaga, who played errorless ball in both left field and as catcher, and Tom Susuki, who relieved the regular pitcher in the semi-finals. Mitsunaga batted 3 for 5, 2 singles and double.

In the semi-finals, Susuki came in to relieve Gatron in the third inning, and pitched a no-hit game against the Morris team, but the opposition had built up a two-run edge, which the Jolys could not overtake. Final score was St. Pierre Jolys 0, Morris 2.

St. Jean and Morden met in the finals, with St. Jean overrunning Morden 8-4.

Personal Notes

AKAZAWA—EGUCHI

MONTREAL, Que.—The marriage of Miss Miyuki (Billie) Eguchi, elder daughter of Mrs. Eguchi of Montreal and the late Mr. Hideo Eguchi, to Mr. Bill Shizuo Akazawa, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Matsushiro Akazawa, of Vancouver, B.C., was solemnized here on Wednesday, June 20. Rev. Charles Este officiated. The couple left for a wedding trip to Quebec by air.

* * *

Welcome Little Stranger

NEW DENVER, B.C.—Mr. and Mrs. Yoshitaka Hatanaka of New Denver, B.C., became the proud parents of a baby boy — Osamu Gordon — on June 25, at the Slocan Community Hospital.

The father is better known to his friends as Frank. Mrs. Hatanaka is the former Mary Nonoyama.

The New Canadian acknowledges with thanks the donation from Mr. Suzuo Hatanaka in commemoration of the birth of his grandson.

* * *

Cards of Thanks

Mr. and Mrs. Okimura and family wish to express sincere thanks to their many friends for kindnesses and courtesies shown them during their stay and at the time of departure from New Denver, B.C., for Winnipeg, Man.

Mutsuko, Lorraine, Kikuo and Shuzo Sumi wish to express their sincere thanks to all friends in Tashme, B.C., for many kindnesses and courtesies shown them during their stay at that centre, and at the time of departure to New Denver, B.C.

I would like to express sincerest thanks to my many friends in Lemon Creek who made my stay in that centre a very happy one. I especially would like to thank you for the farewell party on the eve of my departure, the numerous gifts, and the heartfelt send-off.

Tony Tateishi,
35 Earl Street,
Hamilton, Ont.

* * *

To our many friends in Kaslo and other centres in B.C. we wish to extend our sincere appreciation and thanks for courtesies during our residence in the Kootenays. We extend a special thank you to the friends who were present to bid us farewell in the early morning of our departure.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Suzuki,
Nakai, Tomiko and Takiko,
c/o Jen Cunningham,
Elora, Ontario.

"We wish to thank our friends in British Columbia who showed us many kindnesses while we were living in New Denver."

Mr. and Mrs. Kasey Oyama,
504 Talbot Avenue,
Winnipeg, Man.

Acknowledgments...

The New Canadian gratefully acknowledges the generous donation from Mr. T. Watanabe, of Brooksby, B.C.

The donation from Mr. K. Omura, [illegible] commemorating the recent marriage of his daughter, is gratefully acknowledged by The New Canadian.

Sincere thanks are extended to Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Omura, of Toronto, Ont., for their generous donation upon the occasion of their marriage.

Sincere appreciation is extended by The New Canadian to Miss Esther L. Ryan for the very generous donation.

MONTREAL BASEBALL

(Continued from page 1)

Meanwhile another former Asahi player, Yuki Uno, sparked the Kik team to a 13—2 victory over the Champetres, current leaders, in the Metropolitan League.

Uno started his team off on a scoring spree with a two-base hit with two men on the bags.

The snappy first-sacker is rated as a star of the Kik team by the "Montreal Matin", French language paper, which reports on all Jarry Park games.

The Kiks are in a position to cinch their hold on second place in league standing if they take the scheduled game against the third place Longuebils.

OTHER NISEIS PLAY

The Seven-Ups, on which two former Lemon Creek youths are playing, dropped a 6—2 decision on July 29 at the Jarry Park, to drop out of the playoffs in the Junior League.

Singy Suefuji and Mits Yoshizumi played for the Seven-Up squad.

SPECIAL

With every $5.00 cash order for medicine:
100 CHOPSTICKS .... 50 Adults
50 Children
2 pkgs. MOGUSA
Will be shipped FREE. Postage Prepaid.

* * *

With every $10.00 cash order for medicine:
2 pkgs. MOGUSA
3 RICE BOWLS
100 CHOPSTICKS
Will be shipped FREE. Postage Prepaid.

* * *

CHINAWARE

Japanese saucers .... Special per dozen $1.20
Japanese tea cups .... Special per dozen $1.20
Tea cups and saucers will be shipped prepaid with every $2.00 order for medicine.

MEDICINE SPECIALS

	Regular Price	Special
Taijizai	.75	.25
Kubiyori Ueno Kusuri	1.00	.50
Hizen Gusuri	.50	.25
Tsuki Yaku Oroshi	.50	.25
Tussiast	.75	.25
	3.00	1.50
Kairin Gwan Pills	.40	.20
	.20	.10
Treat	4.00	2.00
	3.00	1.50
	1.00	.25
Dokutori Gan	2.00	1.00
	1.00	.50
Totsukapin	5.00	2.50
Mettoghen	3.60	1.50
Hoken	1.50	.75
Beltsugan	3.00	1.30
	1.00	.50
	.50	.25
Maitsukigan	1.30	.75
	.70	.30
	.40	.20
Vitamin A Tablets	2.50	1.25
Dioljoc	1.50	.75
Fukuro Kaze Kusuri	.50	.25

DRUGS

Hikunichi Kusuri				.80
Kangusuri				.20
Shoni Richo				.40
Shoni Gedokusan				.50
Shoni Kochogan Pills				.20
Shoni Taidoku-gan				.20
Takana Seishin-gan				.50
Sokkosan				.20
Shoni Dokutori-gan				.50
Ichidogwan				.20
Children's Dohgan (Limit 3)			.30	.50
Juon Fujin Kusuri				.15
Shoni Tsu Ri Gwan (Limit 3)				.20
Foot Warmers with lots of Charcoal				.50
Club Katei Washing Powder				.10
Morita's Hotan (Limit 1)			.30	.50
Hiburan-gan				.30
Senkiguan Pills				.50
Kenpigan			1.00	2.00
Hifunanko				.50
Ji-Kai Gwan				2.00
Shinzo Gwan			1.00	2.00
Seifoto				1.20
Muniko				.30
Tarakon-To				1.20
Tarakon-San			1.20	2.50
Antifebrin Powder				.20
Fukuhoensankri				.20
Antipyrinum				.30
Goryoen-Pills				.50
Okijibi Yaku				.50
Azuki Araiko			.20	.50
Sejryokuso				1.20
Heart Gwan			1.00	1.80
Senki Goko-To				1.00
Zen Zoku-To			1.20	3.00
Homeito				1.00
Bishinto			.50	1.00
Club Araiko Toilet Washing Powder				.20
Ichinichi-Gan				.50
Imazu Fie Powder				.25
Inoue Magusuri				.10
Nobuse Sagi Furimu Jente				.50
Kaka Tsuj-Gwan				.40
Shoni Yuku				.20
Shirokirigami Toilet Tissue				.05
Antipygan (Antipyrin-Gan)			.20	.50
Tsurigwan			.50	1.00
Daigaku Eye Water				.20
Fujin Bihosan			1.50	2.80
Morimyo			.50	1.00
Thymitussin for Whooping Cough		1.00	1.50	2.00
Nelupisu				.25
Santen Cough Remedy			.30	.50
Febringan				.50
Swallow, Diamond, Tsubame Tooth Powder, Per box				.20
Curling Smudge Sticks				.25
Tearin			.50	1.00
Bigan Cleansing Powder			.15	.25
Korisa				.45
Influenza Tablets (Quinine)				.35
Takara-To				1.50
T. Ogino		1.00	2.00	3.00
Kimura no Chikunoyaku				1.00
Kokwaigwan				.35
Aizu-Uchimi-Kusuri				.50
Senburi, per pkg.				.50
Ohki Gozoven		.50	1.00	2.00
Green Band Icho Powder				.50
Komatsu Jitaiko			.50	.75
Normasan Tablets			.50	1.00
Yojisui Zenjuisui Teimpisni				.30
Chingi Eki				.50
Hiyaku Nichi Seki To		.50	1.50	3.00
Risshi (for coughs)				.30
Kennogwan	.30	.60	1.00	1.20
Rumachi Kusuri				1.00
Fukain			.30	.50
Pell Mai				.25
The Rin Rin			.50	1.00
Ezen Nanko			.50	1.00
Rohto Eye Lotion				.25
Seicho			.50	1.00
Inouye Collyrium				.10
Sen Ki Yaku Gwan				.30
Kato Kaze Kusuri				.50

J. W. ANDERSON
Vancouver, B.C.
510 BOWER BLDG. 543 GRANVILLE ST.

Eastward Trek in July . . .

Relocees Favor Montreal and Ontario

TORONTO, Ont.

Rinzo and Sotsuko Uno and one child, Mitsako Uno, Mary Oki, Kahichi Mori and one child, Kanamé, Tokiko and Reggie Mori, Shizu Nakamura, Fred Takeo and Himiko Kato and four children, Tashme, B.C.; John Tora Nakashima, Chiyeko Chatsuko Nakashima, Tazu Suyeno and Tanaye Eileen Shintani and one child, New Denver.

HAMILTON, Ont.

Haruo Hamanaka, Tomeichi and Hina Yoshida and one child, Terii and Tsuneo Yamashita, Tashme, B.C.; Tokuyu Tateishi, Fumiko and Tomako Doshima, Ira and Ray Murase, Lemon Creek, B.C.; Kazuko and Fuji Oyama, Mrs. Yoneko (Nobuko) Takaoka and one child, Bairo Sekine, Slocan City, B.C.; and two children, Slocan City, B.C.; NEYS—Cho and Setsuko Mochizuki, New Denver, B.C.

MONTREAL, P.Q.

Kiyoko Takeuchi, Sadako Nagai Kimiyo and Mikiyo Yamamoto, Hatsu and Minoru Sakamoto, Tasho Matsumoto, Miyo and Ikuo Matsushita, Yukiko and Yusako Kojima, Sachiko Akazawa, Tashme, B.C.; Amy Okikawa, Greenwood, B.C.; Masano, Akira and Sueko Kimura, Yasuo Iwasaki, May and Shige Tanigawa, Lemon Creek, B.C.; Yoshiye, Miyoko, Tomie and Kiichiro Sawada, Saiye, Minoru and Yasushi Suzuki, Slocan City, B.C.; Masaru and Miyuki, [illegible] Mayeda, New Denver, B.C.; Uhei Kia and [illegible] Wakabe, Kaslo, B.C.

OTHER ONTARIO CENTRES

ST. CATHARINES — Susumu and Kazuko Kawai and one child, Tashme, B.C.; MIMICO — [illegible] and Teiichi Hamasaki, Tashme, B.C. WINDSOR — Mrs. Fumi Takeshita, Lemon Creek, B.C. FT. WILLIAM — Kineko Kaba, Slocan City, B.C. LONDON — Yasa, Masako and Hideyo Iguchi, Slocan City, B.C. STRATTON — Tadaki and Kazuko Frances Sakamoto, Slocan City, B.C. SUMMERVILLE — [illegible], Takeki and Kimpei Goto

ALBERTA

RAYMOND — [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] and three children, Tashme, B.C.; George Yoshinaka, New Denver, B.C. COALDALE — [illegible] Nakata, Lemon Creek, B.C. CROWS NEST — Mrs. [illegible], New Denver, B.C.

* * *

WINNIPEG, Man.

[illegible] Kika, Yuriko Lucy Fujinagari, New Denver, B.C.